NOTES

1. Papers selected for inclusion in General Sessions will be available at the Conference in the following official languages of the United Nations: English, French, Russian and Spanish.

2. Papers selected for inclusion in Specialized Sessions will be available at the Conference in only one of the above official languages.

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THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT

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Because of the insufficient equipment in tools and machines in the period before the Second World War, in Yugoslavia there was no basis for applying technology of production at the level applied in developed countries of Western Europe. It strongly affected the crops per acre.

But in early post-war period special attention was paid to mechanization of agriculture. Social community at the same time forced both the home production and the import of agricultural machines. It was done with the purpose to enable as intensively as possible the cultivation of areas belonging to social collective farms, and to help the individual producers who did not possess the machines of their own.

Building up of home industry was approached three reasons : first, because by developing home capacities for production of agricultural machines and by making the use of the more wide-spread in the development in agriculture in general, the effects can be much greater than by undertaking some other measures; second, because it was supposed that it would not be possible to have as much spare money as would be necessary for securing the means of payment; and third, it was kept in mind that for weather and other conditions in Yugoslavia it was much better to create corresponding types of machines.

As ploughs, harrows and similar smaller machines had been produced in the country before, the first phase in the further development of the domestic industry presented achieving the production of sowers, grass-cutters, reapers and other kinds of machines, and then achieving the production of motor-thrashers, too. Regarding the need for larger machines in connection with the changes in the structure of farms,which had become greater and greater,the following phase in the development of domestic industry represented the achieving production of tractors and machines combined with them,and finally in 1953 achievement of production of tractors, too.

In its development the industry of agricultural machines was compelled do keep in mind all changes in the structure of agricultural farms and as well in structure, technology and organization of production on these farms; and as well as a series of other changes which took place in the post-war development of the country. So a very close coordination between the responsible authorities and agricultural institutions and industry was extremely necessary. Besides that responsible institutions dealing with all problems of mechanizing the agriculture had to be established.

Parallelly with the development of home industry, during the whole post-war period Yugoslavia kept importing agricultural machines. In the first years of that period she imported them exclusively because of the products of home industry were insufficient. Later on, when home industry became quite developped, she kept importing them because the assortment of domestic industry was rather incomplete.

Continually struggling through difficulties in the salary balance, Yugoslavia was compelled to import agricultural machines from different countries. The variety of make and types what was the result of it, caused a number of disadvantages (lack of spare parts, difficulties in regular keeping and repairing, training of men).

Social collective farms were first to introduce large agricultural machines. They had completely mechanized the whole process of wheat production, and now they are striving to mechanize the processes of production of sugarbeet, maize, some kinds of forage plants, etc. They are striving to mechanize also as much as possible the processes of fruit production, particularly in animal husbandry, where, besides other installations, apparatus for automatic feeding and watering and mechanized preparing of food and taking out manure are being installed in pigsties.

Individual economies are also much better equipped with machines than before the war. Besides that, a great deal of machine capacities owned by social collective farms is used for cultivating the land of these economies. Collective farms have separately organized work-shops which offer their services to these economies.

A comparatively large influx of various equipment caused a lot of difficulties. Quite a number of problems appeared among which the most striking are: the question of the most convenient organizational form for using large machines, the problem of training the required crew for tractors, then the problem of regular keeping and repairing and, finally, the question of acquiring new types of machines.

A better equipment of machines enabled us to have the same areas, as we had before the war, cultivated in the whole, in spite of a considerable abandoning the villages on part of their inhabitants, and on about 35% of areas work is done by machines and other modern production equipment, that is to say in such technological procedures which are connected with a highly intensive production. This has enabled us to increase crops per acre in the whole agriculture and particularly on social collective farms, and to make some savings in animal food by decreasing the number of animals in work.

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